

14. 1812; FBI 7:306; Bombay Grasses 276, t. 188. (Fig.1).

Annual; culms tufted, to 20 cm. Leaves linear, 2-7 x 0.2-0.3 cm, subglabrous, acuminate; sheaths to 2 cm. Inflorescence composed of globose clusters of minute sessile spikelets crowded together in 5-15 cm long continuous or interrupted catkin-like spike. Spikelets 4-6-flowered; glumes subequal, aristate, 1-nerved, 1-keeled; lemmas aristate, 3-nerved; paleas winged. Caryopsis fusiform.

**Flowering and fruiting:** July-March.

**Distribution:** Nizamabad: occasional in moist places and fields. INDIA: more or less throughout India.

**Specimens examined:** Nagaram, BR 9710

*Rumex dentatus* L., Mant. Pl. 2 : 226. 1771; FBI 5:59. (Fig.2).

Annual erect deep-rooted herb, up to 50 cm tall; branches all arising from the rootstock, glabrous. Leaves radical and cauline, oblong-lanceolate, 1-6 x 0.5-1.2 cm, glabrous, base rounded or acute, apex rounded, margin entire or obscurely-crenate; petiole to 5 cm. Flowers in leafy or leafless whorls. Perianth segments 6, inner segments enlarged in fruit,

reticulately veined, with an ovoid-oblong tubercle at back and with pectinate margins. Nuts trigonous, winged, to 0.2 x 0.1 cm.

**Flowering and fruiting:** September-February.

**Distribution:** Nizamabad: rare along river and canal banks. INDIA: Bengal, Bihar, Assam and western peninsula.

**Specimens examined:** Kandakurthi (Godavari river banks), BR 7263.

Gamble reported one wild species of *Rumex* L. from Andhra Pradesh, viz. *Rumex nigricans* Hook. f. (distribution: North Circars). *Rumex dentatus* differs from *R. nigricans* in having inner fruiting-perianth with broad much-toothed wings.

We are grateful to Dr. Vivekananthan and Dr. P.V. Sreekumar of BSI, SC, Coimbatore for their help in identifications.

B. RAVI PRASADA RAO

T. PULLAIAH

September 27, 1990.

K. HANUMANTHAPPA

### 39. NEW PLANT RECORDS FROM ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(With a text-figure)

Plant collections made during the botanical exploration in Interview Island (North Andamans) and studies on the Icacinaceae and Celastraceae of the Andaman and Nicobar islands have resulted in locating four plants, viz. *Milium globosa* (DC.) Panigr. & Mishra, *Polyalthia rufescens* Hook. f. & Thoms., *Gomphandra tetrandra* (Wall.) Sleum. and *Salacia verrucosa* Wight not known earlier from these islands, which are being reported here. Parkinson (1923) and Vasudeva Rao (1986) have not reported them.

The herbarium specimens have been deposited in the herbarium of Andaman and Nicobar Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Port Blair (PBL). They are enumerated below along with brief descriptions.

#### ANNONACEAE

*Milium globosa* (DC.) Panigr. & Mishra in Taxon 33: 713. 1984. *Gutteria globosa* DC., Mem. Soc. Phys. Hist. Natur. Genev. 5: 41 ("43") (Preprint? 1831); et period. edit.: (?) 218, before 21 Nov. 1832. *Milium roxburghiana* Hook. f. & Thoms., Fl. Ind.

150. 1855 & in Hook f., Fl. Brit. India 1: 87. 1872; King in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 4:155, t. 189 B. 1893; Sinclair in Gard. Bull. Singapore 14: 46. 1953; Debika Das in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5: 46. 1963, *nom. illeg.*

Shrubs, c. 4.5 m high. Leaves up to 14 x 5.5 cm, oblong to oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, acuminate, rounded; petioles obsolete. Buds c. 0.3 cm long, green, pedicels 0.6 cm long. Carpels c. 0.4 cm long, ovoid or pisiform.

**Specimen examined:** Andaman Islands, Interview Island, 6 March 1990, P. Lakshminarasimhan 15135.

Debika Das (l.c.) reported this species from Sikkim, Mungpoo, Khasia hills, Assam, Chittagong, Sylhet, Bengal and Naga hills. Panigrahi and Mishra (l.c.) give the distribution of this species as Burma, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India (eastern India) and Nepal. *Polyalthia rufescens* Hook. f. & Thoms. in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 1: 66. 1872; King in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 4: 83, t. 116. 1893; Debika Das in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5: 43. 1963.

Shrubs, c. 3 m high. Leaves up to 16 x 6.4 cm.

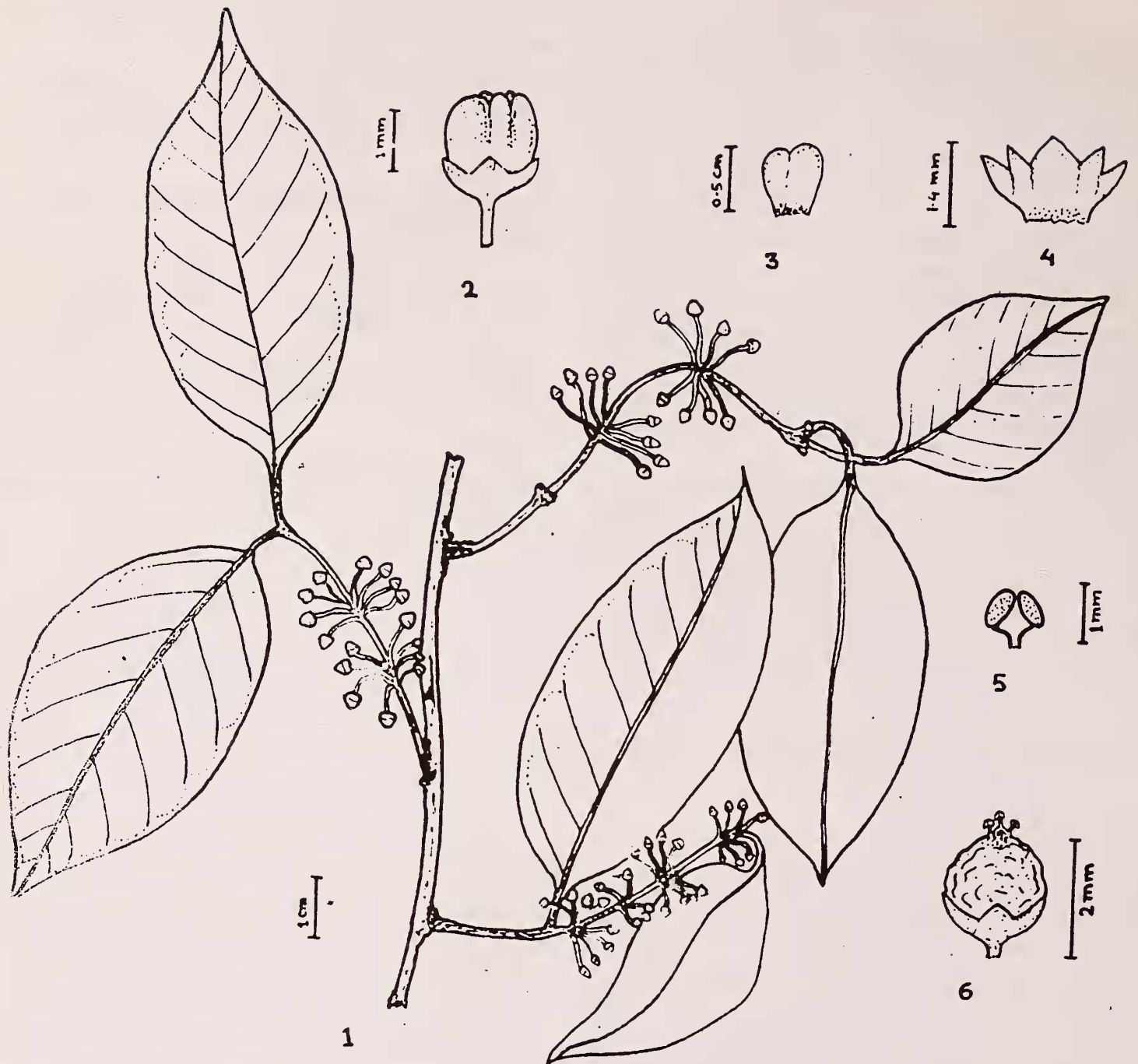


Fig. 1. *Salacia verrucosa* Wight. 1. Habit, 2. Flower, 3. Petal, 4. Calyx (cut open), 5. Stamen, 6. Disc, showing attachment of stamens.

Great Nicobar Island, 16 May 1981, R.P. Divedi. *Specimen examined*: South Nicobar, Jalul forest, branched, up to 2 cm long. Flowers c. 0.3 cm long. Cymes axillary, puberulous, dichotomously acuminate, cuneate; petioles up to 1.2 cm long. cm, elliptic to obovate, submembranous, Trees, 12-18 m high. Leaves up to 12.8 x 6.3 India 1: 286. 1872. *Sylv.* 3: t. 61. descr. 1876; Mast. in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Hort. Suburb. Calc. 31. 1842 nom. illeg.; Bedd., Fl. 2: 328. 1824. *Gomphandra axillaris* Wall. ex Voigt. 1969. *Lasianthera tetrandra* Wall. in Roxb., Fl. Ind.

Berl.-Dahl. 12: 238. 1940 & in Blumea 17: 204. *Gomphandra tetrandra* (Wall.) Steum. in Notizbl. Cochin and Travancore. Debika Das (l.c.) reported this species from Island, 7 March 1990, P. Lakshminarasimhan 12168. *Specimen examined*: Andaman Islands, Interview 0.4 cm in diameter, globose. 0.3 cm long, orange, pedicels c. 1 cm long. Carpels c. acuminate, rounded; petioles c. 0.2 cm long. Buds c. narrow-oblong, elliptic-lanceolate or obovate.

ICACINACEAE

8534. Frequent in hill forests near ditches.

Sleumer (1969) reported this species from Sri Lanka, India (western peninsula from the Concan southwards; Nilgiris; Madras Presidency, etc. – Assam and Khasia), Burma, Indochina, China and Thailand.

#### CELASTRACEAE

**Salacia verrucosa** Wight, Ill. 1: 134. 1840; Laws. in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 1: 628. 1875; Ding Hou in Steenis, Fl. Males. 1, 6: 414, fig. 35. 1964. (Fig. 1).

Scandent shrubs. Leaves up to 8.5 x 4.5 cm, elliptic or ovate-elliptic, chartaceous to subcoriaceous, acuminate or rarely cuspidate, cuneate or rounded; petioles up to 1.2 cm long. Flowers c. 0.2 cm long, green, in fascicles.

**Specimen examined:** North Nicobars, Malacca, Car Nicobar, 11 August 1973, N.P. Balakrishnan 433. Common in coastal forests.

Ding Hou (1964) reported this species from India (Assam and Khasia hills), Thailand, Burma, Indochina and Malesia. Raju (1965) gives the distribution of this species in India as Assam; Andamans – Griffith 888. But Griffith's collection

888 (CAL) is from Mergui (Malay peninsula). However, there is a collection of Helfer 889 (CAL) without exact locality and labelled 'Tenasserim and Andamans' but there is confusion regarding the exact locality. Helfer was murdered by the aborigines on the North Andamans and his collections were unfortunately mixed up with his Tenasserim plants, and hence all have been labelled 'Tenasserim and Andamans'.

We are thankful to Dr. B.D. Sharma, Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta, for facilities; to Dr. N.P. Singh, Regional Botanist, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for confirming the identity of *Salacia verrucosa*; to Dr. D. Mitra, Scientist-SD, Botanical Survey of India, Central National Herbarium, Howrah, for confirming the identities of Annonaceae specimen and to Dr. J.L. Ellis, Deputy Director, Botanical Survey of India, Andaman and Nicobar Circle, Port Blair, for encouragement.

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November 1, 1990

L.N. RAY

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#### 40. NEW PLANT RECORDS FOR ORISSA

Out of 32 vegetational types as mentioned by Champion and Seth (1968), littoral and swamp forests are unique to the state of Orissa. However, these have not been properly botanised by Haines (1921-25) and Mooney (1950). During the recent floristic studies in the mangrove forests of Orissa, three species proved to be new records for the state. Correct nomenclature, short diagnostic characters, locality of collection, field number, notes on ecology and distribution have been provided.

**Blumea aurita** (Linn.f.) DC. in Wight, contrib. 16: 1834; Grierson in Dassny. et Fosb. Fl. Ceylon 1: 168. 1980. *Conyza aurita* Linn. f. Suppl. 367. 1781. *Laggera aurita* (Linn. f.) Benth. ex C.B. Clarke, Comp. Ind. 92. 1876; Haines, Bot. Bihar and Orissa 2: 490. 1961. (Asteraceae).

Strongly scented glandular herbs. Branching from base. Stem with decurrent leaf bases. Capitula numerous, ovoid, in lax corymbose panicle. Corolla purple.